

# VIETNAM COURIER

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## VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY'S 40th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN HANOI

### IMPORTANT SPEECH by First Secretary LE DUAN

**A**n impressive meeting was held on the evening of Feb. 1, 1970 in Hanoi by the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Viet Nam Fatherland Front to commemorate the 40th founding anniversary of the Party. Present were leaders of the Party, State, Fatherland Front, various political parties and mass organizations as well as representatives of various social strata and religious and ethnic groups. The Head of the Permanent Representation of the PRG of the RSVN and members of the diplomatic corps also attended.

Ton Duc Thang, President of the DRVN and President of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, delivered the opening address in which he emphasized the resolve of the entire people to achieve the national tasks outlined in President Ho Chi Minh's Testament.

Then Le Duan, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, gave an important speech in which he reviewed the various historic landmarks of the Party which, under the two strategic slogans "National Independence" and "Land to the Tillers", attempted an uphill but successful effort to carry out national democratic revolution and lead the country directly to socialism, by bypassing the stage of capitalist development. He highlighted the feats of our armed forces and people in both zones against the US aggressors, and summed up the great achievements recorded in socialist revolution in the North.

The First Secretary devoted an important part of his speech to the immediate tasks lying ahead of our people and concluded with the following appeal:

"Let our entire people and all our armed forces, under the leadership of the Party, be resolved to completely defeat the US aggressors, thereby closing the finest chapter in the glorious history of our nation's resistance to foreign invaders! Let us rush ahead for still more splendid successes in the cause of socialist revolution!"

Below are excerpts of the speech dealing with the Vietnamese people's immediate tasks:

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Comrade Le Duan delivering his speech at the Party's 40th founding anniversary commemorative rally

### 1970 Tet in Hanoi

**A** big lorry jerks to a stop in front of a shop and unloads a truckload of green leaves. Some children scurry up and shout: "la giong, la giong. Tet is coming!" In fact la giong, which serves to wrap the traditional rice cakes, holds the festive occasion in around the corner. To the lorry and the weary kids, a white-haired old man says to his neighbours, "Within living memory, I've never seen such a scene!"

It is certainly the first time in his life that that respectable man, who has enjoyed a quiet, decent life, sees a giant transported to Hanoi in big lorries. When a youth, he did see these lorries coming to Hanoi from the neighbourhood, but in small bundles carried pitchforks. Tradition has it that for at least three generations, the Vietnamese people had been making banh chung (rice cakes) for Tet but not all families could afford them and the poor contented themselves with looking at others preparing and eating them and other delicacies. Holding up his paper, the man exclaims: "Nineteen million la giong leaves for Hanoi, a state affair, you know!"

We would fain add, a Party's concern! The State and the Party are anxious at present to supply la giong and banh chung and other sweets at Tet not to some but to all the families in Hanoi and throughout the country. The South is still at war; American aircraft have recently bombed the provinces of Quang Binh and Ha Tinh in the North. The country born in the womb of the people, the DRVN, we can be no abstinence, but the State and Party do not forget the Tet of their people. The joy to see spring time, to start a new year, to continue a millenary tradition to look after the old, as well as the young, to think of one's ancestors and friends, and all on a national scale, is part of the situation, and to supply la giong and other goods to the entire people without overlooking any family is also a revolutionary job.

I remember the days Tet I spent in the province of Quang Binh, just a few months after the cessation of US bombings. The roads were not yet repaired and many houses were left standing, but in their shatters and jury-built ruins people gathered with visible emotion the tea and titbits coming from Hanoi in truckloads together with other commodities needed for Tet: joss-sticks for the ancestors' altar, children's variegated garment, women's requisites. To see these lorries coming, some people shot tears thinking: We did not forget you, Sir, and the Party. Nor did we believe that we could have such a Tet time amidst these ruins! And they think of their fellow-countrymen and compatriots in the South, for the more they appreciate the sweets of life, the more intense the hatred they harbour for those who, since many years, have been pouring bombs and toxic

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# PRESIDENT HO'S SPEECH AT COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY ON 30th ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY'S FOUNDATION (1960)

On January 5, 1960 a grand meeting was held in Hanoi to celebrate the thirtieth founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party. President Ho Chi Minh delivered the following opening speech:



1960: Phu Dinh bridge, in the 5th precinct of Saigon-Cholon, under PLAF control during the widespread offensive

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Fatherland Front, we welcome you to this celebration of the thirtieth founding anniversary of the Party.

In recent times, throughout the North of our country, in towns and countryside, in factories, cooperatives, armories, schools, our people have been enthusiastically eliminating one another in achieving outstanding results to honor the occasion. On behalf of the Party, I convey our praise and thanks to all.

Our Southern kith and kin, who distinguished themselves with feats in the Revolution and the Resistance War, are now closely united and are persevering in fighting the cruel US-Diem regime, for better living conditions, democratic freedoms, peaceful national reunification and constantly turning the military situation in the North. On behalf of the Party, I send most affectionate greetings to them and assure them that our just struggle, though protracted and hard, will certainly win.

Dear comrades,

With all the modesty of revolutionaries, we still have the right to say: our Party is truly great!

Our Party is a thoroughbred, born of the toiling class. In the great international proletarian family under the Marxist-Leninist

and so many men and women among the revolutionary masses have been credited with extremely heroic sacrifices for the people and the Party. Speaking mostly of the comrades in the Party Central Committee, fourteen have been shot, guillotined or beaten to death in prisons by the French colonialists. The crimson blood of these martyrs has made the revolutionary red banner brighter. Their heroic sacrifices have brought to our country the flower of independence and the fruit of socialism. Our people will forever emblem the memories of these martyrs' deeds, and we must constantly draw inspiration from their courageous spirits in order to overcome all difficulties and hardships and achieve the revolutionary task they have handed down to us.

On this occasion, I wish to remind you that thirty-one of the comrades who are now in the Central Committee were given altogether 223 years of imprisonment and torture by the imperialists before the Revolution, not to mention the sentences to death in absentia and the years of imprisonment left unspent by those captured and condemned.

The good results of the emulation drive to perform achievements in honour of the Party's birthday show that our Party's creative work and their strength is immense. Once one knows well why one should do something, however considerable it may be, one can overcome all difficulties and do it successfully.

The Party Central Committee appeals to all members of the Party and the League Youth Union, of every position and occupation, to enhance their revolutionary virtues, wipe out individualism, try hard in political, cultural, scientific and technical fields, and with the facility to carry out economic and financial work, to be exemplary in everything. They must unite with and learn from non-Party and

banner, our Party has such great elder brothers as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Chinese Communist Party, the French Communist Party and other brother Parties embracing 35 million vanguard fighters of the working class.

Our Party is truly great. From the moment our country was invaded by French imperialism and turned into one of its colonies, our people were enslaved and our Fatherland was trampled under the iron heel of a brutal enemy. For tens of years before the birth of our Party, their plight was gloomy and seemed hopeless.

Since its emergence, our Party has been holding high the banner of Revolution, uniting and leading our people to the forward, struggling for national and class liberation. As bright as the rising sun, the Party's red flag tore down the black curtain of darkness and blazed the way leading our people's steed to victory in the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution.

When eating, one must think of the growth of the tree. In today's merry celebrations, we must recollect ourselves and think of the heroes and martyrs of our Party and people.

During the fifteen years of struggle preceding the August Revolution and during the nine years of our Resistance War, so many outstanding Party members

backward economy and culture into advanced ones the Party constantly takes care of trivial things such as fish bones, salt, etc., indispensable to the people's everyday life. Our Party is great because it is present everywhere in the country and is at the same time close to the heart of every citizen.

Our Party is great because it has no other considerations than the interests of the class, the people and the nation.

Our Party's immediate task is to lead the people to intensify emulation to increase production, practise economy to build socialism in the North and turn it into a firm base for the national reunification effort.

Our people are by tradition, hospitable and enjoy whole-hearted assistance from the brother countries. We must resolve to study and catch up with the latter.

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and services are really great.

Its thirty-year history is a real gold book of outstanding record.

Long live the great Viet Nam Workers' Party!

Long live a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam!

Long live Communism!  
Long live world peace!



Building of socialism in North Viet Nam  
Photo: At the Hanoi Polytechnical College

## 40th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIET NAM WORKERS' PARTY

## NAM WORKERS' PARTY

VIET NAM COURIER

### 53rd Plenary Session of the Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (Feb. 5, 1970)

## The Vietnamese People Are Determined To Defeat the US Aggressive War, Be It Vietnamized or Americanized

SAYS DRVN NEGOTIATOR

At the 53rd session of the Paris Conference, DRVN Ambassador Ha Van Lau once again strongly protested US jet fighters' indiscriminate attacks on several populated areas of the DRVN on Jan. 28 and Feb. 2.

He said: "What right allows the US to endear to the war while actually prolonging it and US military occupation of South Viet Nam, that he was professing to seek a negotiated settlement while actually downgrading the importance of the Paris Conference to subsequently scuttle it.

The DRVN envoy further declared: "So long as the US pursues its aggression against Viet Nam, the entire Vietnamese people will keep up their fight. So long as the US persists in endangering the sovereignty and security of the DRVN, its people and armed forces will continue to give the aggressors well-deserved punishment. In so doing they resolutely exercise their legitimate right to self-defence to protect their sovereignty and their territory. The US government must

then Mr. Nixon's threats to such a nation?

"Neither force, nor perfidious manoeuvres or intimidation can deflect the Vietnamese people from their path which is that of a just cause.

"Without a shred of doubt, peace-and-justice-loving public opinion throughout the world, including that of the US, will increasingly sympathize with, and support, the just cause of the Vietnamese people."

Ha Van Lau then recalled the Vietnamese people's goodwill for peace and determination to carry on their struggle until the defeat of the US aggressive war, be it "Vietnamized" or "Americanized."

"Either restore peace or continue the war, the choice now is up to the Nixon administration," he concluded.

### Hanoi Press Opinion

## NIXON'S PRESS CONFERENCE AND US TROOP WITHDRAWAL

### Letter from Abroad

(Continued from page 5)

Raise aloft the banner of insurrection and guide the people throughout the country to overthrow the Japanese and French! The sacred call of the Fatherland is resounding in your ears; the blood of our heroic predecessors who laid down their lives is throbbing in your hearts! The fighting spirit of the people is flaring everywhere before you! Let us rise up quickly! Fellow-countrymen throughout the country, rise up quickly! Unite with each other, unify your action to overthrow the Japanese and the French.

*Dear fellow-countrymen!*  
National salvation is the common cause to all the people. Every Vietnamese must do his bit in it. He who has money will contribute his money, he who has strength will contribute his strength, he who has talent will contribute his talent. As for me, I pledge myself to use all my modest abilities to follow you, and am ready for the supreme sacrifice.

*Victory to Viet Nam's revolution!*  
*Victory to the world's revolution!*

*Revolutionary fighters!*  
The hour has struck!

To a question as the contingent of US troops to be withdrawn from South Viet Nam, Nixon declared at the Jan. 30 press conference, "I do not want to speculate now as to whether we will beat the requirement or at least the proposal that Clark Clifford put out." Why did the American president use the word "speculate" to refer to things that have occurred? It is to be recalled that when Clark Clifford, the erstwhile Secretary for Defense, hinted at a withdrawal of 100,000 GIs in 1969, Nixon seemed quite offended and on June 29, 1969 he said he would outstrip Clifford's plan by pulling out a greater contingent in 1970. However, up to the end of 1969, he was able to send home only 60,000 GIs in two batches. As this looks rather shocking, he

stated in December 1969 that he would pull out an additional number of GIs within the four months to come.

Regarding the same question, Nixon made it clear many times that he would withdraw "all combat troops" but shortly after, Rogers made an original distinction between "combat role" and "combat troops" and said that US "combat troops" would remain to prop up the US support and logistic forces operating in South Viet Nam for a long time.

All this speaks volumes of the Nixon administration's double-dealing regarding the withdrawal of US troops—much ado about a little thing—something for public consumption only.

*ANSWER:* As I have said the US has downgraded the Paris Conference in order to eventually sabotage it.

*QUESTION:* The US claimed that its delegate, Mr. Philip Habib, is fully qualified to speak in the name of President Nixon. What is your opinion?

*ANSWER:* As I have said the US has downgraded the Paris Conference in order to eventually sabotage it.

*QUESTION:* Will you be ready to meet Mr. Habib privately, as you have done with Messrs Harriman and Lodge?

*ANSWER:* In the present situation, I don't believe in the advisability of such an eventuality.

possible that if the US agrees to withdraw all its troops in a six-month period, the parties will then enter into discussions on the question of such a course of action. We have also suggested PRG-US direct talks on questions concerning South Viet Nam."

Mr. Xuan Thuy dismissed US accusations that his side has never made any concession in these terms: "The aggressor—the US—has absolutely no right to ask any concession from the victim of its aggression, i.e.

the Vietnamese people. The latter are deeply attached to peace, but their fundamental national rights are sacred rights which can be object of no bargaining. As regards our flexibility, we have already made it clear."

The DRVN envoy denounced the Nixon administration's downgrading of the Paris conference and its intention of sabotaging it, while making no bones about its intention to settle the Viet Nam problem through the prosecution of the "Vietnamization" of the war. "If the US deliberately seeks to sabotage the Conference," he said, "by making it fruitless or leading it to breakdown, it will have to shoulder the full responsibility for it."

Mr. Xuan Thuy also answered the last question:

*QUESTION:* Under what conditions will you be ready to return to the negotiating table? Is it possible that your will leave for Hanoi?

*ANSWER:* This depends on the attitude of the US. For the moment I am staying in Paris.

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*ANSWER:* In the present situation, I don't believe in the advisability of such an eventuality.

## South Viet Nam

# HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES IN JANUARY

**QUANG TRI and THUA THIEN Provinces : 1,300  
Enemy Casualties, 65 Aircraft Downed, 86 Vehicles  
Destroyed, 4 Ships Sunk.**

**CENTRAL TRUNG BO (between Da Nang and Cam Ranh) :  
from Jan. 1 to 15, 5,000 Adverse Troops Wiped Out,  
36 Aircraft Downed, 173 Vehicles and 15 Cannons  
Destroyed.**

**SOUTHERN TRUNG BO (between Phan Rang and Buon  
Me Thuot) : from Jan. 1 to 12, 250 Enemy Sol-  
diers Put out of Action, 6 Aircraft Downed.**

**SAIGON AREA : from Jan. 10 to 29, 1,000 Adverse  
Casualties, 185 Vehicles and 3 Cannons Destroyed, 34  
Aircraft Downed on the Northern Front and 400 Cas-  
ualties on the Eastern Front.**

**MEKONG DELTA : 3,700 Enemy Troops Knock-  
ed Out, Two Puppet Battalions and Several  
Companies Wiped Out or Decimated in Ben  
Tre, Tra Vinh, Chau Doc and Rach Gia  
Provinces.**

## R. S. V. N. PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT SETS TASKS FOR 1970

**N**o. 13 Circular released on Jan. 30 by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of South Viet Nam (Provisional Revolutionary Government) reviewed the tremendous all-round successes of the heroic Vietnamese people in their resistance against US aggression. It also set the following tasks for 1970:

"To strengthen the leadership of the revolutionary administration at all levels, to increase efforts to mobilize all the armed forces and the entire people to step up alliedly the military, political and diplomatic actions, stiffen the resolve to foil all the enemy's reactionary plans to pacify and encroach on the rural areas, control the urban centers, beat up the popular masses and subdue the puppet administration, so as to frustrate the US imperialists' 'Vietnamization' plan, record bigger and all-round successes, impel forward the resistance to US aggression and bring it to complete victory."

"The Council of Ministers decided to launch a patriotic revolution movement among all the armed forces and the entire people to implement Do Chi Minh's last wishes, bring into full play revolutionary heroism, speed up general offensives and widespread uprisings in all localities, to consolidate and broaden the liberated zone and the role of the people in the countryside as masters of their destiny, give a firm lead to the struggle of the townpeople, expand political agitation work among the puppet army, and consolidate the nation-wide unity front against US aggression, for national salvation."

"To meet the people's demands and the development of the revolution, the Council of Ministers decided to extend and reinforce the revolutionary administration system so as to bring into full play the role and function of the revolutionary administration at all levels, ensure a people's democratic administration, attach more importance to the mobilization of the people to fight while serving the front, and to new areas, to intensify education, medical and social activities, strengthen the relations between the army and the people and between the administration and the people, and increase the combat performance of all the armed forces and the entire people."

*On the Jan. 28, 1970 US Bombing of DRVN*

## Jungle Law Will Never Prevail

**1940.** The Wehrmacht occupied a large part of Europe. The Luftwaffe frenzily bombarded Great Britain but the United States was not at war with the Third Reich. Nevertheless Goering unleashed daily his "unarmed" spy-planes (escorted by Messerschmidt and Stukas) against the American territory and even gave orders to bomb and strafe many targets in Maine and Florida... To justify this predatory act, Ian Ribbentrop and Goebbel's alleged that for the security of its troops, the Third Reich had the right to fly these recon missions owing to US sympathy with the Reich's enemies: that

these flights in no way threatened the security of the US; that there was a " tacit understanding " between both countries authorising the German Nazis to do that; that the US must be held entirely responsible if "unarmed" planes had to bomb the US "in self-defence", etc.

All this story is but hypothetical, but given the nature of nazism, an extremist form of imperialism, should their military means permit, Hitler and his acolytes would not have stopped at any evil. It is up to our readers, chiefly in the States, to judge such an act according to their conscience and the most elementary principles of human law.

A quarter of a century after the disappearance of these war criminals, these acts are reiterated in the DRVN by the US imperialists. The most recent crime whose grievousness is unquestionable just took place on Jan. 28 in Ha Tinh and Quang Binh provinces when American fighter-bombers attacked many populated areas and the local people's armed forces, always on the look-out, returned a staggering blow by knocking down three planes.

Caught red-handed, Washington could not deny the facts. The pretenses advanced by Hobbs and his superiors

to "exculpate themselves" were just a leaf taken from Ribbentrop and Goebbel's book, their only effect was to bring further disrepute on the odious belligerency and hatefulness of the US imperialists represented at present in the White House by Nixon. The "right" invoked by Washington as a plea for its action, is not stipulated in any law governing a civilized society but is purely and simply jungle law. With regard to the " tacit understanding " frequently referred to by the American rulers, it has been many times postulated as ridiculous and impudent by the DRVN representatives: the cessation of US bombing of the DRVN

in November 1968 was unconditional.

Whatever Nixon and his henchmen may say, the words and deeds of the men in Washington's smack, in the eye of the ever conscious public opinion in the world and the US, more and more of Hitlerite hordes'. As for the North Vietnamese and the whole of Viet Nam which has been facing up to aggression for years, we are quite aware of the nature of US imperialism and of what it is capable of. We know how to bring it to its senses by stepping up more resolutely our sacred struggle for independence and freedom till final victory.